

Wichita Daily Eagle

N. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

The law prohibiting the corrupt use of money and corrupt practices at elections was officially published in the Topeka Capital of March 30, and is therefore in force. It will apply to the election next Tuesday.

The biggest half, by odds, of the appointments made by the new administration at Washington are southern men. In this, however, Cleveland is to be commended for the consistency displayed; he knows who elected him, and he bestows rewards accordingly.

A Missourian is sent as minister to Vera Cruz. This was the special preserve that the mouth of our erstwhile own Charlie Schafer watered for in anticipation, but the anticipation was all the enjoyment he realized. Ah, well; Charlie has Topolampito to fall back on.

The Capital is out for Ed. Hoch for governor, saying among other things that if Hoch keeps insisting that he isn't a candidate he will have to take the office to get rid of it. Newspapers don't make governors, in Kansas, but the Topeka crowd generally names the Republican candidate and its organ has spoken.

Thomas F. Bayard, "America's greatest diplomat," as he is dotingly called by certain Democratic papers, must be hard up for an office to accept a foreign mission after having served at the head of that department of the government under a former administration. But he would be unlike his political kind if he should decline it.

Notwithstanding his fall down in predicting that March would go out like a lion, Hicks comes up smiling with a "prediction" for April. He says that between thunder and lightning, blowing and snowing, we will have a half of a time of it throughout the month, rounding up at the close very cold. Take as much as you like of it; it costs nothing.

The newly appointed representative for the United States government at the court of St. James will go with the elevated title of ambassador extraordinary, while the representative of the United Kingdom at Washington has been titled simply "ambassador." But it isn't at all strange that Grover the Great should outlive the British in this matter, as he tries to do in everything else.

Frederick Douglas is negotiating for the purchase of an estate in the Maryland county where he was born a slave seventy-six years ago, with a view to spending his declining years there. This of course is to mind the old lady the southern negroes used to sing days ago which ended with these lines:

"Twine back to Dixie, An' I must go."

The latest information from Tallahassee, Fla., is to the effect that the Cherokee council has not taken any action in regard to the ratification of the act of congress and that nothing definite will be done until the Cherokees find when, where and upon what terms they can get the whole of their money down. This, it is thought, will delay matters for some time.

It is just one year ago tonight that our neighboring village of Towanda was visited by a tornado. Eight persons were killed and many injured, while the town was almost destroyed, but few buildings being left as before the storm. Three pluck and determination of the characteristically Kansas sort, however, the town has been rebuilt, in the main and has good prospects for future growth and prosperity.

What with the break-neck scramble for office at Washington, the lively rule contest in the English parliament and throughout Britain, the fresh crisis in Paris, the formidable issue between the government and the people in Germany, the cholera scourge in Russia, and the periodic disturbances in Central and South America, the world keeps up its wanted degrees of sensations to the full, only they are more evenly distributed throughout than usual.

It is said that the case to come before the state supreme court at its next session, involving the eligibility of a person holding one county office to election to another while still holding the first, will also have direct bearing on the settlement of contest cases, such as came up before the last legislature when a postmaster was elected as a representative. We fail to see the relevancy in the two classes of cases; one is wholly a local state question, while the other involves a question of national bearing.

The peroration of the magnificent speech of Hon. Ronke Cochran, at the monster mass meeting held in New York last Sunday night, to express American sympathy with the efforts to give Ireland home rule, is worthy of perpetual preservation. It was likewise a splendid tribute to the grand old man, Premier Gladstone. Following is an excerpt from the address:

Let us turn our backs upon the unhappy past as we turn our faces to the smiling future. Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen will ever cherish in their bosoms the memory of the illustrious statesman who stands today before the eyes of the world crowned with imperishable glory, under whose heels we see the extinguished torch, the broken fetters of coercion, in whose hand we see the charter of liberty, on whose head descend the blessings of two nations. His enduring memory will be in the hearts of the people who have learned to forget that England was the home of Cromwell because England is the home of Gladstone.

BITTERS TO GOVERNOR LEWELLING

We are in receipt of this 224 page pamphlet, published by the Daily Capital company, of Topeka, Kansas, sold in cover at 25 cents. In addition to the thirteen letters addressed to Governor Leaworth by the editor of the Capital, J. K. Hudson, the volume contains pages devoted to the decisions of the supreme court on questions involving the legality of election contests, a brief chronological history of the house and senate, state appointments in boards, etc., and address and politics, and of interest to every intelligent

A GREAT PAPER.

The greatest daily paper ever issued in America, probably, if not in the history of journalism, was the Chicago Inter Ocean, printed and sent out to its subscribers in celebrating its twenty-first anniversary, on last Saturday morning. The issue contained sixty pages. The regular price did not pay for the blank paper. Two hundred thousand were printed including a colored pictorial supplement and eighty tons of paper consumed. It was a complete epitome of the whole world, of every continent, of every interest, political, material and what not. The Inter Ocean is the great Republican paper, pre-eminent of the west if not of the country. But little conception could be conveyed the average reader of the army of men, of professionals and specialists and of the money and enterprise necessary to such a single issue of a daily paper.

SIMPSON HEARD FROM.

It seems that in their anxiety to get an appointment from the ruling regime in Washington some of Jerry Simpson's Democratic constituents have been urging him, through the mails, to help them. Whether or not Jerry tried to assist them and found he couldn't is not stated, but it is presumable that he did, inasmuch as he has heretofore declared himself to be as good a Democrat as the best of them. Anyhow Jerry has learned that he has neither push nor pull with the administration and writes to the chairman of district committee requesting him to notify those desiring federal appointments that he has nothing whatever to do with the distribution of patronage and that it is useless to write him in regard to federal positions. Mr. Simpson says, "This is a Democratic administration and persons desiring office will have to seek it through Democratic sources, and I am not a Democrat."

FOR ALL THEIR DIRT EATING.

The Advocate, McLellan's weekly Pop organ at Topeka, has been made the official organ of the state. Who will see it? What a humbug monopoly this official organ business is anyhow. As publicity and general information is the aim nothing short of one paper in each county seat in the state would fill the bill, which publication could be had at \$1 per thousand ems, if fixed by statute. Very much more might be said on this subject but from whatever side viewed it would prove exceedingly wearisome. But the Pops have again sat down on their Democratic contingent in the selection of the official organ of the state. The Pops were forced by the boodle and trades of their leaders into electing John Martin to the United States senate, but they don't propose to give the Democrats another single smell of anything.

The question now is, What are the Democrats to get for all their dirt eating? The Democratic editor of the Daily Press stated that five of the six state officers had agreed to vote to make his paper the official organ, providing it would put his money into it and make it a Pop paper. This he did. But Mr. Brown, secretary of the senate, in backing up H. A. Heath, the principal owner, and Editor McLellan, threatened to turn sixty reform papers of the state against the state officials who dared to vote for any other paper than the Advocate. Others made threats that indignation meetings would be called all over the state, and that every officer who failed to vote for that paper would be denounced and his removal approved. Oh, no, the Pop party is not partisan or parsimonious; oh, no—only patriotic and unselfish!

OLD WHEATON HANDED.

The following from the Kinsey Mercury will give a fair idea of the quantity of old-year wheat still remaining in first hands in this state, and in view of the fact that Kansas headed the list of wheat states with the crop of 1892, the information is of special interest and importance. The Mercury says:

"We have been curious to know just what proportion of the wheat crop of '92 is still held by the farmers of this county and have been making some inquiries with regard to the matter. We find from inquiries among the large wheat growers, from the grain buyers and real estate men, that our farmers in the country as a whole have probably sold about two thirds of last year's crop and have still on hand fully one-third of it. Some of the best of the proportion is much larger, and it is probable that in that part of the country lying north of the river not much over one-half of the crop has been sold. In one or two cases a part of the crop of '91 is still on hand. South of the river more has been sold, but on the average the whole county the above estimate will be found to be nearly correct. As we raised in this county last year in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million of bushels of wheat, it will be seen that one fourth of the crop is still on hand in case the crop should be short this year."

MARTIN'S BLUNDERS.

From the Leavenworth Times. Senator Martin appears to have begun his war with the stalwarts by making a false move. The first office in the state which a vacancy occurs is the Topeka office. Postmaster King's commission expired several days ago. Three fusion Democrats were making a hot fight for the place and the stalwarts had a candidate in the person of Harry Garvey, formerly business manager of the Topeka Democrat. For a long time Martin was unable to decide between the fusionists and last week he proposed to throw them all overboard and select his own son for the place. The folly of such a move as this was apparent to every one but the voters registered ahead in case the crop should be short this year. Of these he has finally settled upon Frank Thomas, a son of "Chet" Thomas, and the selection appears to be about the worst that could have been made. Frank has only been a Democrat about two years, he has never done anything for the party and he is very unpopular in Topeka. The selection is creating as great dissatisfaction in Topeka as the appointment of Senator Martin's son would have done. Really "Gentleman" John is developing a capacity for blundering that bodes ill for his success in the future. Such work as this will drive Democrats over to the support of the stalwarts.

Is there any significance in the circumstance that the "Democratic" editors of the state meet in "Hutchinson" "today." April 1st?

For the Eagle.

THE PATH OF LIFE.

By D. E. FULLER.
The path of life, how sad, ah me!
Is strewn with graves of cherished dead,
Some sleep upon the bleak prairie,
And some with cypress o'er their head.
Some died when "life had but begun,"
We cover them with flowers and green,
Some have reached their "meridian sun,"
The willows weep o'er them in prayer.
"Green springs" no joy for us can hold,
As life's descending path we tread;
Our earthly sorrows oft are told,
When ages have silvered o'er our head.
The thread of life is quickly run,
Its shuttlecock like lightning slides,
And faster sinks our western sun,
As we approach life's even-tide.
Ah, now the closing scene is come,
How faintly gleams life's after fires:
Our "hope in God" remains alone,
The path is lost and we expire.

Partial estimates are to the effect that eighteen persons were killed in the calamitous storm in the southwest last week, hundreds were injured, and property valued at \$2,000,000 was destroyed. The destruction wrought by all the cyclones combined that have visited Kansas would not amount to as much.

THE BOND QUESTION.

The question of issuing bonds by the secretary of the treasury to provide against a possible deficit in the treasury's gold holdings for current demands, has been one of leading, not to say all absorbing interest in financial circles, especially in the east for some time. W. P. St. John, perhaps the best informed man on the question and its involvements in this country, discusses it at considerable length in a carefully prepared article which appeared in the Financialer of March 20, 1893. Mr. St. John takes the position that the secretary of the treasury is not empowered to issue interest bearing bonds, and quotes the acts of congress in relation thereto in support of his position. We give here with a synopsis of the article, the paper in full being too lengthy for our space:

"The greenbacks were issued 'on the faith of the United States,' and as 'United States notes,' not being interest payable to bearer, and are always officially accounted an item of the public debt. An act of March, 1869, 'to strengthen the public credit,' solemnly pledged the 'faith of the United States' to pay the debt. The redemption act of 1875 made the requisite provision: first, to pay a portion at once conditionally, and second, to pay the remainder after a fixed period unconditionally on demand. 'To enable the secretary of the treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required,' he was empowered to use 'any surplus revenues,' and to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, interest-bearing bonds of the United States."

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"Under the limitation of the authority of 1875, the utmost possible issue of bonds had been the gross amount of the outstanding bonds, and the provision of 1875 ceased in the provision to discontinue the redemptions for which this authority had been provided. The limitation of the authority of 1875, the utmost possible issue of bonds had been the gross amount of the outstanding bonds, and the provision of 1875 ceased in the provision to discontinue the redemptions for which this authority had been provided.

"No statute has appointed a reserve for the redemption of United States notes, but the act, passed in 1882, sanctioned it in a provision suspending the issue of gold certificates, conditionally. But the manifest intent of this provision of 1882 was to avoid the established popularity of paper money, as means by which the United States notes redeemed and paid out again might be 'kept in circulation,' as the act of 1878 requires, upon such evidence of ample surplus revenue as would minimize demands for their redemption. "The creating of interest-bearing debt to replenish a depleted treasury is a prerogative of congress which the incumbent secretary of the treasury has not yet threatened to usurp."

WOMAN GETTING IN HER WORK.

From the Atchison Champion. The registration in nine Kansas cities for the municipal elections next week shows the proportion of women voters to be as follows: Newton, seven women to twelve men; Wichita, twenty-four women to fifty men; Atchison, less than three women to twenty-six men; Topeka, four women to six men; Lawrence, one woman to 2.46 men; Fort Scott, fourteen women to about twenty-three men; Emporia, eight women to fourteen men; Leavenworth, twenty-three women to forty-six men; Kansas City, thirty-four women to eighty-two men. The total registry in the nine cities shows above 50,354, of which 16,967 are women and 33,387 are men. Thus it appears that but a small fraction less than one-third of the voters registered are women. It will also be observed that of these nine cities there is a small registration women at Atchison than in any of the other eight cities, and that the per cent of women registered in Atchison is very much less than in any of the other eight cities named. Newton has a total registry nearly 400 less than Atchison, and its registration of women is double that of Atchison. In Emporia the total registration is over 300 less than in Atchison, but its registration of women is more than two and a half times greater than in Atchison. In Wichita over 70 per cent of the voters registered are men. In Emporia over 62 per cent are men. In Fort Scott over 61 per cent are men. In Lawrence of 70 per cent are men. In Topeka 60 per cent are men. In Atchison over 80 per cent are men, and in Newton over 61 per cent are men. It would be interesting to have the registration from all the towns in the state. It will be noticed that in Atchison the registry of women is very light as compared with Topeka, Leavenworth and Kansas City, but it doubtless makes up in quality what it lacks in numbers.

The secretary of the interior has decided the contest case of Wilson vs. Lee in favor of Wilson. This gives Wilson the best quarter section of land in the North Canadian river valley, in Oklahoma. The claim is situated between Oklahoma and Texas, and is valued at \$5,000.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The horsemen of Muskogees are arranging to have spring races at the fair grounds this spring. Governor Seay has 300 acres of crops and the finest residence in the territory planted on his farm near Kingfisher. Enid and Pond Creek are to be county seats according to Gov. Seay's map. Pond Creek is 20 miles south of the north line of the strip.

The Hennessy Clipper says there is no suffering in that part of the country. Most of the new comers are people who are comparatively well fixed. The city attorney of Tecumseh resigned because the city council refused to pass an ordinance for the betterment of the moral condition of the community.

The Gazette thinks there is a strong probability that Mr. A. L. Nichols of Fort Smith, Arkansas, will establish an oil compress mill at Oklahoma City. The court house and the Catholic church in Chandler are nearing completion. The News says they are both good buildings and are valuable improvements.

Terms of the district court will be held in the western counties as follows: At Toluca, county D, May 22; at Watonga, county C, June 1; at Arapahoe, county G, June 12.

J. R. Mulvane and C. W. McDaniel of Topeka are in Oklahoma to arrange for putting in the telephone system. The Times says the posts and other materials are on hand.

The Times-Journal says the new mortgage law is causing an influx of money-lenders. A money lender seems to be a very necessary individual in the development of a new country.

The Kickapoo reservation constitutes about one-fifth of the territory. The Chandler News says that the opening of these lands will increase the population and valuation of the county twenty-five per cent.

The absence of farmers in the towns this week is accounted for by the fact that they are improving every moment of the fine weather on the farm. Busy farmers in the spring and summer make busy merchants in the fall and winter.

The Democrat says new buildings are going up in every direction in Norman, and still there is a demand for more residences. Newcomers are constantly arriving and occupying the buildings as soon as they are completed.

Oklahoma City is fast becoming the Green Green for the marriage-smitten couples in that part of the territory. Almost every day the local papers make mention of some couple of elopers being there for the purpose of getting "tied up."

Governor Seay has decided to furnish cotton seed to the settlers in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country. The local papers say it is a good move, for cotton makes a fair crop on soil, and will be the only one from which the settlers will realize any cash.

Guthrie is the only city in the United States which has a runner to the depot from a hotel. The Capital says that every night the proprietor of the Royal has a porter at the train to tell the traveling men that the hotel is "full up," otherwise there would be disappointment and ill temper.

Mr. J. C. West, living one and one-half miles east of Horace, was digging for stock water on his claim, Monday, when he struck a hard, scaly substance at a depth of three feet from the surface. On penetrating the crust it was found to be coal. By enlarging the space and going to the depth of eight feet, and seven feet in width, the vein at that point measured twelve feet in width and twenty-nine inches in depth.

Guthrie Capital: Deputy Marshal Lillie and Possemen—C. W. Russell, W. E. Wilson, J. B. Lillie, Ora Woodman, Judge Morley, John Day—brought from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country sixteen prisoners Wednesday afternoon, mostly Indian thieves. They had rather an interesting time taking their men out of the country as they ranged all the way from a common woodcutter to a former county clerk. When the possemen were on their way here with their prisoners they were followed for three days by a mounted gang which never came close enough to make an attack.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Wichita's Pops.

The Australian ballot system cannot be put in operation for the election next week but the Pops of Wichita are bound to have the secret ballot, anyhow, or at least to come as near it as possible. They have applied to the judge of elections who can neither read nor write. Reform is marching on.

Lewelling's Officials.

There must not be many decent men in the People's party. Why is it that Governor Lewelling has not been able to find one, when giving out offices? This far he has not given a good paying office to a single man that could be trusted as the money-drawer of a peasant under when the proprietor's back was turned.

A Blooming Spectacle.

From the Kansas Chief. John Martin presents an interesting spectacle in Washington, with Dunsmore and Burgard tagging at his heels, bumping for office at the hands of Cleveland. The one, after attempting to usurp the speakership of the Kansas house, is now a member of the legislature. The statement of Martin is not surprising, that he has no influence with Cleveland. He ought not to have influence with anybody, as long as he carries around those fellows, as specimens of the men who elected him.

The average height of the human race is, for men, 5 feet 6 inches; for women, 5 feet 3 inches. What is called the medium height, as applied to native Americans, is higher than the above. A man of 5 feet 7 1/2 inches or 5 feet 8 inches is often said to be "of medium height." The shortest men on earth are the Bushmen, who average only 4 feet 3 1/2 inches; the tallest are the Patagonians, who average 6 feet 8 inches. As a rule Americans and Australians are taller than Europeans, but not so compactly built. The American runs to nerve and sinew, the European to bone and flesh.—N. Y. Sun.

The Wrong Confidence.

Minnie—Capt. Foster has never paid me attention before, but he danced with me four times last night. Maud—Oh, well, it was a charity ball, you remember.—Elmira Telegram.

An Apt Quotation.

Sword Scarf Pin—I'm in it to the hilt. Necktie (tragically)—This is the most unkindest cut of all.—Jewellers Weekly.

At the Museum—"I'm afraid I'll be murdered some day," said the tattooed man sadly. "Why?" asked the giant. "Because I'm a marked man. An then the skeleton dancer laughed and the rot fat lost his position.—Judge.

OFF TO DREAMLAND.

Swing high, swing low,
Now to dreamland baby'll go;
Softly white lids flutter down,
Baby's off to dreamland town.

Swing high,
Swing low;
Off to dreamtown
Baby'll go.

Swing low, swing high,
Baby must not stop to cry;
He must sail and sail away
Off to dreamland every day.

Swing high,
Swing fast;
Baby's journey
Almost passed.

Swing high, swing low,
Baby's head is drooping low;
Now it rests on mother's breast,
Now it opens the gate to dreamland.

Swing high,
Baby dear,
Angels watch
And hover near.

Swing high, swing low,
Baby's almost there, I know;
Now, with tiny reaching hand,
He opens the gate to dreamland.

Swing low,
To and fro,
While we wait
At the gate
For baby's trip to dreamland.
—May Phillips Talra, in Good Housekeeping.

THE RIGHT HAND.

Why People Use It Instead of the Left.

A Question Easier Put Than Answered—Many Statements and Theories More or Less Plausible—Inconveniences of the Left Hand.

Why anybody should be left-handed is one of those matters in which the question is easier put than answered. The reason why we are right-handed has been many a statement and theories more or less plausible. In the first place, it has been shown that the human body is not symmetrical. The right liver is larger than the left. The right lung, during the inspiration of the lungs, swings to the right side, so that the center of gravity of the body is brought nearly over the right foot.

The weight of the viscera to the right of the median line is nearly a pound and a half heavier than that to the left. All this, while it gives a mechanical advantage to the right arm in working, and to the right shoulder in raising a weight, shows us also, passively, burdens are more easily carried on the left shoulder, for in that case we stoop forward so as to bring the center of gravity through the stronger right limb. Again, it has been pointed out that the left hemisphere of the brain is larger and better supplied with blood-vessels than the right, and that it is the left hemisphere of the brain which, working crosswise, controls the muscles of the right arm and hand. There then is the sword-and-shield story, which considers the earliest condition of man to have been militant. To soldiers, the vital organ, the heart, being on the left side, it was thought necessary to cover it with the shield and wield the sword in the right hand. True, against these is the wet-nurse theory, which supposes left-handedness to be favored in youth by the fact of the infant being carried most frequently on the left arm, thus giving more scope to the early use of the child's left hand. Fashion, however, is always alert, and to this imperial mistress even our limbs must submit. Fashion incessantly demands that the right hand should have the preference.

So that, with all these weighty reasons why we should be right-handed, there is no wonder why left-handed people should be found at all. Yet such are by no means uncommon. The teacher of an elementary school who watched the proportion for many years, gave it as his experience that, in the rural district in which his school was situated, more than five per cent. of the children were left-handed. In these cases the tendency could be shown to be hereditary; and the left hand, even to the size of the thumb-nails, showed itself larger than the right. It was painful to see the attempts made by the left-handed pupils to write and to cipher normally; and, after the right hand had been forced into service, the result was a compromise, the writer generally developing a handwriting inclined neither to right nor left. In the making of figures, both the 8 and the 9 were for a time reversed, and 8 in some cases formed by drawing the straight line down and curving the other from below. In the mechanical trades, the carpenter's bench, his gimlets, screws and many of his planes are made to suit the right hand, so that a left-handed apprentice is handicapped, and must either fight against nature or obtain tools fitted for the left hand. An elaborate print-cutting gauge for measuring off different sizes of copper required to be left-handed in the pattern if made by a left-handed man is of little value when expected for use.

But we do not need to go far for illustrations of how inconvenient a world this is for the left-handed. Purchase a scarf, and the left-handed owner finds the slit, through which the part requires to be pushed to catch the pin, on the wrong side for him. Let him sit down to dinner, and the waiter brings the dishes from which he selects a part to the wrong shoulder. Let him lift a mustache-cup, and he perceives his peculiarity has not been taken into account. Let him attempt to mow, and he finds he must reverse the shape of the scythe. Let him learn drill or dancing, or endeavor to work in harmonious combination, and his awkwardness is forever brought home to him.

And yet, on the other side, the despised left hand makes good its claims in many cases to the defer of the right. The fingers of the left hand and the two with such thirty strings of the violin are surely as cunning as those that move the bow. The hand that guides the reins and steers with exactness the horse through the crowded streets is quite as cunning as, one might say much more than, the hand that wields the whip. But great is fashion, unanswerable is theory. It would appear that as life becomes more and more complex we are becoming more and more specialized, and the difference between our limbs is encouraged, rather than hindered, by every pair of scissors turned off at Sheffield, by every screw made in Birmingham, and by every alloy administered to the young offspring of nature that would dare to shake hands incorrectly.

It is curious to notice the vagaries of humanity in cases where no hard and fast line has been already drawn.



These twelve beautiful babies have been cured of the most torturing and disfiguring of skin, scalp and blood diseases, with loss of hair, by the CUTICURA REMEDIES after the best physicians and all other remedies had failed. The story of their sufferings is almost too painful for recital. The days of torture and nights of agony from itching and burning eczemas, and other skin, scalp and blood diseases. Add to this the terrible disfigurement, and life seemed, in most cases, scarcely worth the living. But these cures are but examples of hundreds made daily by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They may be heard of in every town, village and cross-roads. Grateful mothers proclaim them everywhere. In short, CUTICURA works wonders, and its cures are among the most marvellous of this or any age of medicine. To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will, in the great majority of cases, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure, not to use them without a moment's delay, is to fail in your duty. Cures made in infancy and childhood are speedy, and permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50¢; SOAP, 25¢; RESERVANT, 5¢. Prepared by FORTEN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. "All about the Skin, Scalp and Hair" mailed free.

Although most right-handed persons put on their coats left arm first, a considerable percentage thrust in the right first. Soldiers fire from the right shoulder, but sportsmen are found who prefer the left. In working with the spade, a proportion of right-handed men grasp the spade with the left and push with the right foot and right hand; though, when using an axe, the same individuals would grasp farthest down with the right. The Persians mount their horses from the right side, which is the different side from that mounted by Europeans.

The buttons on coats, etc., are placed on the right side, and the shed of the hair in boys to the left, evidently to suit manipulation by the right hand. The great philosopher Newton records that at first he confined his astronomical observations to his right eye, but afterwards he managed to train his left. But there are persons who could not do this owing to the unequal strength of their eyes. Strange to say the Chinese assign the place of honor to the left. At Kunyeny, in Africa, Cameron relates being introduced to the heir-presumptive to the throne, the nails of whose left hand had been allowed to grow to an enormous length as a sign of high rank, proving that he was never required to perform manual labor, and also providing him with the means of tearing the meat which formed his usual diet.

The falcon in Europe is carried on the left wrist, but in Asia on the right. The Latin races hold omens to be favorable when towards the right; but the Teutonic races, including our own, when towards the left. The Saxon races, as masters of the sea and pioneers in the laying of railways, have imposed their own rules of the left side on the French and other Latin races, who, however, still in driving and riding keep to the rule of the right derived from their progenitors. The hands of clocks and watches travel from east to west like the sun, or as we draw a spiral from the interior outwards, and we hand around our playing-cards and our respectable bottle after the same fashion, which like fashion we adhere to in turning a horse, so that the violation of it, or the turning widdershins—that is, against the sun—is considered unlucky. It is a curious circumstance how few people ever clasp hands otherwise than having the right thumb outwards, or coil thread save one way.

With regard to symmetry, nature, when she has a purpose to serve, is wiser than to depart from it. Indeed there is hardly a symmetrical human face to be found. The right eye and ear are generally placed higher, and the left leg is frequently the longer. Quadrupeds and very young children are more symmetrical, but the hermit crab has the claw protruding from the shell the longer; the echinot or sperm whale has his eye on the one side larger than the other. Parrots rather favor the right claw; and the African elephant—as Sir S. Baker assumed the writer—works more with the right trunk, called on this account by the Arabs "the servant." Aristotle declares that motion begins from the right. "Wherefore the burden should rest on the part moved, and not on the part moving, otherwise motion is more difficult." He also looks on the spiral curves of shells as suggesting a right-handed designer. Another ancient philosopher assumes that our dreams are less egotistical and selfish when we are sleeping on our right side than on our left.

Curiosity was naturally highly strong when discoveries were made of exceedingly ancient engravings and sculptures fashioned by cave men at an era further removed from the earliest Egyptian records than ours is from those. We have the authority of Sir Daniel Wilson that the earliest records of the human race show a preference for the right hand, although not so completely as that shown in modern times, and the scarcely so remote bronze age, the preference still holds good. One has only to look over Egyptian, Etruscan,

Assyrian, Greek or Roman pictures, engravings or sculptures, to see that man was right-handed as he is now, and that he carried his burdens then, as now, mainly on the left shoulder, while his dress and decoration follow the same lines as the soldier still wears his sword or the shepherd still places. At the same time shoes made especially for each foot, and gloves designed for each hand, have more of a modern aspect. The sandals of ancient times were extremely much alike. Among the humble classes in Scotland sixty years ago shoes for young people not made for right and left were preferred.

It is pleasant to be able to record that notwithstanding the sinister ridicule of ancient and modern language and literature, and the antagonists there are and have been many eminent left-handed individuals both professional and gymnastic. A list of these has been preserved to us through the labors of Sir Daniel Wilson and Charles Reade, the novelist.—Chambers' Journal.

—A Preliminary to Charity.—"Mamma, said little Walter, 'I cannot tell a lie. I took that pie to feed a poor little starving boy.' 'My darling child,' said his mother, 'and did the poor little fellow eat it?' 'No, mam. You see I couldn't see any starving boy to give it to, so I had to eat it myself.'"

—John Auten says the meanest man he ever knew was a Irish township farmer who crossed his bees with lightning bugs so they'd work at night. —Worcester Gazette.

—A Head of Its Own.—"Is there a good body to this mug of beer, waiter?" "Just look at the head on it, sir; it can speak for itself!"—Truth.

—"Well, why don't you load your gun? We're in sight of the ducks now." "Thunderation, fellow, I want to shoot 'o kill."—Inter-Ocean.

What He Got. "Of what fruit is elder made?" "Don't know, sir." "Why, what a stupid boy. What did you get when you robbed Farmer Jones' orchard last summer?" "Thraashed!"—Texas Siftings.

A Smart Woman. Mrs. Gotham (wife of a clubman)—Why do you live in such an isolated neighborhood? Mrs. Suburb—I live here because my husband is afraid to leave me alone evenings.—N. Y. Weekly.

MONARCH FOR CENTURIES. A Pine Tree Which Stood in Pennsylvania Long Before Columbus Landed. Ever since the days of the first settlers in the Pine county (Pa.) backwoods, a tree known as the "